small collections have also been presented in recent years, and the foundation for a good general collection now exists.

Until now, however, the growth and development of the collections have been severely handicapped by insufficient storage containers and other equipment, and field work has necessarily been curtailed. The income from the Henry Clinton Fall Fund will be used primarily for this purpose so that storage and study facilities may keep pace with the growth of the collection.

While the aim of the Museum is to build up a general teaching collection of insects, field work will naturally be chiefly in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, where a thorough survey is being planned. In so far as New Hampshire is concerned, the Museum will work in close cooperation with the recently organized Biological Institute of the University of New Hampshire.—*Dartmouth College News Service.*

On a Collection of Centipeds from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona (Chilopoda).

By Ralph V. Chamberlin and Stanley Mulaik,
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The collection of chilopods upon which this article is a report was made by the junior author and Mrs. Dorothea Mulaik at various times from 1933 to 1939, but mostly during the last of these years. Most of the collecting was done in Texas in Hidalgo County, in the extreme southeastern corner of the state and in and near Kerr County, in the south central section. The collecting in New Mexico was done at Camp Mary White, about fifteen miles southeast of Cloudcroft, in Bear Canyon, at an elevation near 8,000 feet. Only two species recorded here are from Arizona. Types are at present deposited in the collection at the University of Utah.

Cryptopidae.

Cryptops eques new species.

Head overlapping the first dorsal plate.

First dorsal plate with a transverse semicircular sulcus behind the margin of the head. Claws of prehensors of normal length; anterior margin of prosternum smooth and essentially straight. Last dorsal plate with caudal margin strongly convex but somewhat straight over middle portion.

Anal coxae truncate behind, not at all produced, the caudal margin with a few short setae. Femur of anal legs with numerous spines below and laterally, leaving no naked area below, replaced above by finer spines or short setae. The tibia clothed like the femur. Metatarsus with three teeth below, the first joint of the tarsus with two.

Length, about 6.5 mm.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. One specimen taken in August and many in December, 1939; Brooks County, December, 1939.

The species seems to be distinct from *C. hyalinus* in the differences in the sculpturing of the first dorsal plate, i. e., the semicircular impression in place of the angulation and depression at the middle in *hyalinus*, and in the fewer number of teeth on metatarsus and tarsus I.

SCOLOPENDRIDAE.

SCOLOPENDRA HEROS Girard. In Marcy's Rep. Expl. Red River, 1854, p. 272, pl. 18.

TEXAS: Brewster County, Rock Springs, July, 1933; Edinburg, May 1936 and October, 1937; Kerr County, at the Raven Ranch, July and August, 1939. Many specimens.

S. VIRIDIS Say, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1821, p. 110.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch, July-August, and December, 1939, many specimens; Bandera County, 7 miles north of Medina.

S. POLYMORPHA Wood, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, p. 11.

ARIZONA: 32 miles south of Prescott, Sept. 8, 1939; east of Geronimo, 7 Sept., 1939; Navajo Indian Reservation, Sept. 9, 1939; and Junction on Route 66, Sept. 7, 1939.

S. MORSITANS Linne.

TEXAS: Big Springs. A young specimen taken in December, 1939, is referred with some doubt to this species.

HIMANTARIIDAE.

GOSIPHILUS LATICEPS (Wood).

STRIGAMIA LATICEPS Wood, Journ. Acad. Sci. Phila., 1862, ser. 2, vol. 5, p. 49.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch, Aug., 1939, two specimens; Bandera County, one young specimen with 87 pairs of legs taken in December, 1939.

G. AUXIMUS Chamberlin, Entomological News, 1938, vol. xlix, p. 254.

TEXAS: Edinburg. Male holotype taken Oct. 16, 1936.

SCHENDYLIDAE.

SIMOPORUS new genus.

Labrum with median arc wide, toothed. Mouthparts in general structure as in *Nyctunguis*. Some of the sternites with pores in a definite, undivided field. Coxae of anal legs with a single large pore. Tarsus of last legs two-jointed, terminating in a well-developed claw.

Genotype.—Simoporus texanus, new species.

This genus is close to *Nyctungius* from which it differs in having only one large gland on each anal coxa instead of two.

Simoporus texanus new species.

Head longer than wide (cir. 7:6); posterior margin truncate, the anterior convex; sides convex; widest near middle. No frontal suture present. Basal plate with greatest width about 2.8 times the length. Articles of antennae of moderate length, the ultimate about equal in length to the two preceding taken together. Labrum with median arc bearing about 17 teeth of which the 3 or 4 at each end have fine curved tips and suggest the form of the pectinations each side of the arc; the ten teeth of middle portion of arc darker, more conical and closer together. Mandible bearing typically five long teeth not united into distinct blocks.

Joints of prehensors unarmed within; no chitinous lines present; claws when closed equalling anterior margin of head or nearly so. Spiracles all circular. Ventral pores numerous; in a median circular area on the sternite. Last ventral plate wide. Coxae of last legs large, the axis extending caudolaterad. A single large pore on each side at edge of sternite. Anal pores not evident.

Genital appendages rather slender, biarticulate in both sexes. Anal legs in female slender throughout, terminating in a well developed claw. In the male the anal legs are crassate, especially the third, fourth and fifth articles, while the tarsal articles are abruptly thinner, with the ultimate thinner than the penult which is somewhat intermediate.

Pairs of legs 55-61, but mostly 57 or 59.

Length, about 25 mm.

TEXAS: 2 miles north of Medina, Bandera County. Six specimens, males and females, taken Dec. 16, 1939.

GEOPHILIDAE.

ARENOPHILIUS UNASTER (Chamberlin).

GEOPHILUS ATTENUATUS UNASTER Chamberlin, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 1909, vol. 2, p. 179.

ARENOPHILIUS UNASTER Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Harvard, 1912, vol. 54, p. 417.

TEXAS: Edinburg, 1934; Kerr County, Raven Ranch, July, August and December, 1939, common; Brooks County, north of Alice, December; Bandera County, north of Medina, December; Kendall County, December; Big Springs, 15 December, 1939.

GEOPHILUS MISSOURIENSIS Chamberlin, Entomological News, 1928, vol. XXXIX, p. 153.

TEXAS: Edinburg. One specimen taken 13 Feb., 1939.

PACHYMERIUM FERRUGINEUM (C. L. Koch).

Geophilus ferrugineus C. L. Koch, Syst. der Myr., 1847, p. 187.

TEXAS: 5 miles northwest of Hidalgo. One specimen taken Nov. 28, 1936.

Linotaenia kerrana new species.

On the last intercalary segment a pleurite on each side adjacent to the tergite is distinctly developed and separated from the tergite. Body very sparsely hirsute. Anal glands distinct.

Cephalic plate with posterior margin angular, the border well overlapped by the basal plate. Sides of cephalic plate convex, the plate narrowing cephalad, rounded anteriorly. Antennae with ultimate article somewhat longer than the two preceding taken together.

Claws of prehensors normal; each bearing at base a rather small acute tooth. Spiracles small, circular, the anterior not enlarged.

Anal legs in female equal in size to the penult legs. Anal coxae large, bearing few, typically four, moderately large pores on each, these arranged along margin of sternite, the last ventral sternite triangular.

Pairs of legs, 45.

Length, 20 mm.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. One female taken in December, 1939.

Related to *L. chionophilya* (Wood) but apparently quite distinct in the form of the last sternite and in the number and arrangement of the coxal pores.

(To be continued.)